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OVERWHELMING CONFIDENCE VOTE IN LABOUR GOVERNMENT

"REBELS" ABSTAIN FROM VOTING ON AMENDMENT

ATTEMPT TO WITHDRAW MOTION AFTER ATTLEE'S REPLY FAILS

LONDON, NOV. 18.

THE LABOUR PARTY REBELS AGAINST THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY STATED THEIR CASE TO A CROWDED HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-DAY WHEN THEIR AMENDMENT CRITICISING THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY WAS DEFEATED BY 353 VOTES TO NONZ. THE AMENDMENT WAS BACKED BY NEARLY 60 LABOUR MEMBERS.

Mr R. H. S. Crossman, a journalist and member of the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine, began the debate by moving the amendment which expressed the "urgent hope that His Majesty's Government will so review and recast its conduct of international affairs as to afford the utmost encouragement to and co-operation with all nations and groups striving to secure full Socialist planning and control of the world's resources and thus provide a Democratic and constructive Socialist alternative to an otherwise inevitable conflict between American capitalism and Soviet Communism in which all hope of a world government would be destroyed."

Explaining the motives for moving the amendment, Mr Crossman contrasted the Government's Socialist domestic policy with its foreign policy which, he said, was obviously different.

At the General Election Labour candidates had supported one central point—that the Conservative Government—were elected—that government, in their view, would drift into close association with the United States and would therefore render a division of the world into two ideological blocs—a danger to civilisation.

Labour had claimed that only a Labour Government would stop that drift and mediate between Russia and America and that only a Labour Government would want a continuing friendship with both Russia and America. He said the Government had drifted from that sensible position.

He referred to what he described as the enthusiastic support of the Conservative Party for the Government's foreign policy "until at last we act to question this central issue—not only the Anglo-American tie-up but the tie-up between the two Front Benches" (the leading members of the Government and the Opposition).

Mr Crossman said that until now members had been told they must be crypto Communists if they opposed this foreign policy. But it was really a burning problem throughout the Labour movement.

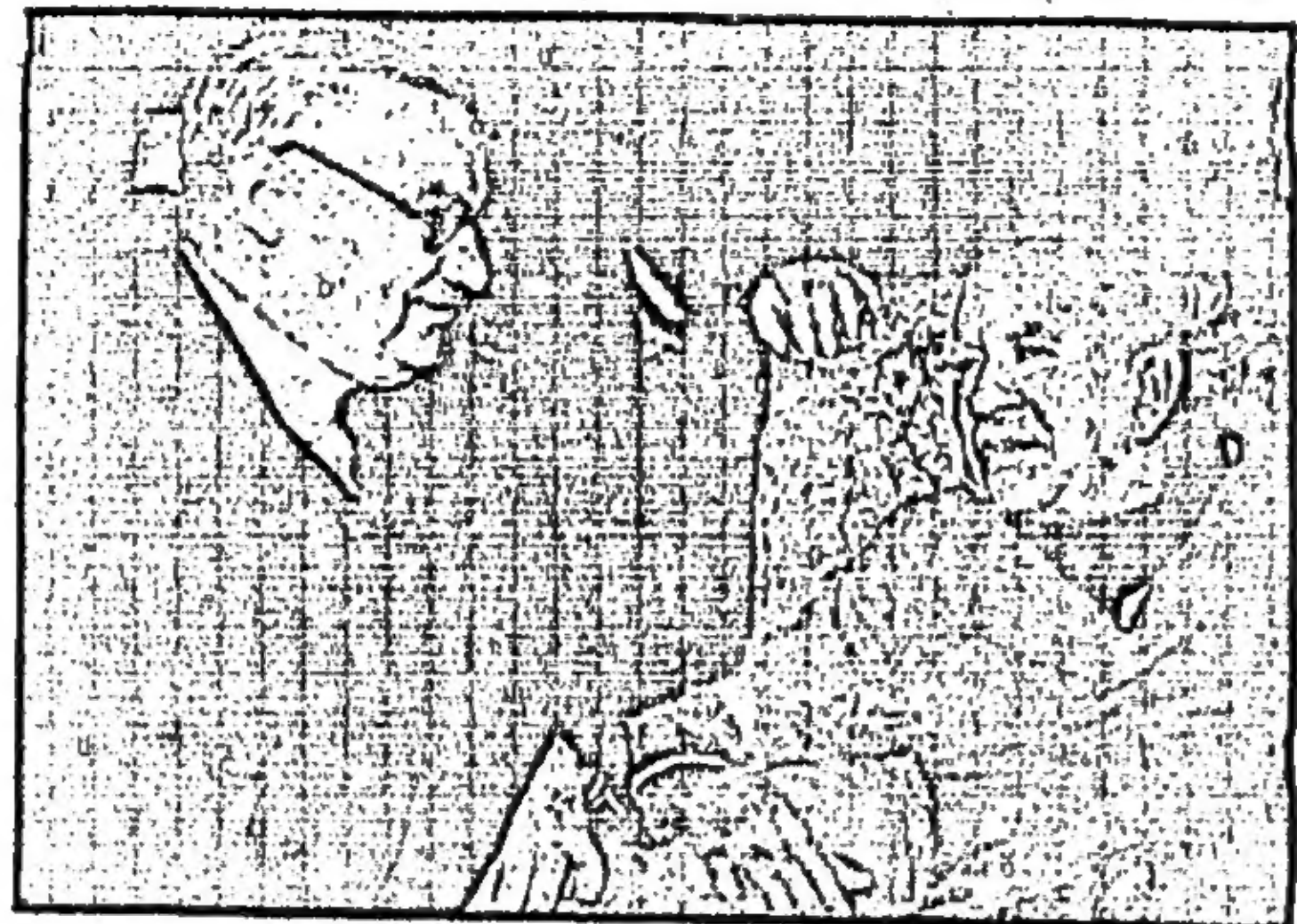
"We view with alarm this departure from the central thesis on which we fought this election," he said. It had become a matter of life and death for ordinary people of Britain.

Mr Crossman then spoke of the relations between Russia and the United States and the ideologies which, he said, had be-deviled international relations for the last 10 months.

Lightning Strike Of Manchester's Transport Workers

Manchester, Nov. 18.
Over half a million Manchester workers had to walk or hitch-hike in pouring rain to-day as the city's bus and tram services came to a standstill following a lightning strike by 6,000 transport workers.

It is the biggest stoppage Manchester has experienced since the 1923 general strike. The dispute began on Saturday when 1,000 workers at one main depot struck, because a driver was dismissed for alleged dangerous driving. A mass meeting of strikers was held to-day.—Reuter.



The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, photographed with the Egyptian Premier, Sidiqi Pasha, at the Hotel, London, recently during the Anglo-Egyptian treaty revision talks.

Desperate Red Attacks In Shantung

Nanking, Nov. 18.

The Hsin Min Pao reported to-day that the Communists were desperately attacking the Government positions in Shantung with the sound of gunfire audible in the suburb of Tsinan.

The paper said that Reds were encircling Taitung, 40 miles northwest of Tsinan, with reinforcements.

TRAGEDY DURING PAGEANT IN CONVENT SCHOOL

Naples, Nov. 18.

Nine persons, including four nuns, were killed and nine injured in the panic following a fire at the Santa Maria Gran Trionfo Girls' School here to-day.

The fire was caused by a short circuit in the school's theatre during a pageant.

In the rush for the exits four nuns, a priest, two women and two children were trampled to death. The fire caused negligible damage to stage effects.—United Press.

arriving from the Gulf of Chihli area. Another column was pushing from Taitung toward Luichuan, 60 miles south-west of Tsinan.

A dispatch from Paoing said the Communists in Yihshien, 21 miles north of Paoing, have mustered 20,000 men in an effort to besiege the Tungshan-Peilsun area. Other reports in Nationalist papers said the Communists were attacking Shansi, in North Kiangsu.

United Press correspondent in Peiping quoted the railway authorities as reporting that the Communists had struck at the Peiping-Mukden Railway, supply line to Manchuria, at two different places in the past 48 hours, but were driven off. They said the main attack occurred at the Langfan station, 37 miles north-west of Tientsin. The other attack was on Chingchen, highway town 10 miles north-west of Tangshan. Casualties, according to these sources, were suffered by both sides.—United Press.

Attempt To Blow Up Bridge Tsinling, Nov. 17.

Belated reports reaching here to-day said the Communists attempted to blow up the important Taku Bridge, over which runs the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway on Friday night.

The reports added that more than 5,000 Communist troops launched an attack on Government positions near Chientinkou to cover a group of demolition workers proceeding to the Taku Bridge. The plan was, however, foiled as a result of the flanking back of the main attacking Communist force.—Central News.

Successful Forced Landing By Dakota

London, Nov. 18.

The crew and passengers escaped serious injury when a Dakota plane made a forced landing in bad weather on the French-Swiss border to-day, states the British European Airways.

The plane, which was on the London-Genève service, was forced down by bad weather at noon at Lons Le Saunier.—Reuter.

UNO As Guardian Of Trust Lands Proposed By India

Lake Success, Nov. 18.

India opened the debate in the Sub-Committee of the United Nations Trusteeship Committee to-day by proposing that all trust territories should be administered "as a rule" by the United Nations Organisation itself.

Mr. Nikolai Novikov, (Russia), urged that India's proposal should be fully discussed.

Sir Maharaj Singh, of India, moving his resolution on the New Zealand draft trusteeship agreement for Western Samoa, said: "India believes the United Nations Organisation will be more impartial in its administration than any single administration."

The Russian delegate said: "Where a state does not fulfil its obligations in an entirely satisfactory fashion we can contemplate administration in such cases being transferred to the UNO."

The New Zealand delegate said: "If the Indian comments were intended to convey any doubt as to the motives and intentions of New Zealand I reject those doubts with indignation. The interesting proposal by the Indian Government is well worthy of consideration, but completely unacceptable to New Zealand," he added.—Reuter.

Earlier, the United States was reported ready to promote a proposal that the United Nations make public the size and location of armed forces at home as well as abroad.

A warning against "international politics" was sounded in the Economic and Financial Committee by the Ukrainian delegate, M. A. M. Baronovsky, who charged that the American proposal for bilateral agreements on the distribution of relief "would lead to political advantages" for the donor countries.

China joined White Russia and the Ukraine in asking that UNRRA be continued, at least through 1947. China's P. C. Chang warned that delay in settling the issue meant death.

Britain's Philip Noel-Baker supported the American plan with the provision that the United Nations Secretariat be the clearing house for relief.—Reuter and United Press.

Outer Mongolia Frontier Control Tightened

Peiping, Nov. 18.

The Soviet-sponsored autonomous People's Republic of Outer Mongolia to-day started tightening up the frontier separating Outer Mongolia from North China, according to a report in the Hsin Min Pao.

Troops from the interior of the country have been transferred to the southern frontier, according to the dispatch, while special precautions have been taken to prevent any unauthorized travel between Outer Mongolia and North China.

Hundreds of miles of sprinkled sand have been laid down along the frontier between Outer Mongolia and Suiyuan and Chahar Provinces in an attempt to detect unauthorized traffic. It also reported that signs have been posted all along the North

Wheat Stocks Far Short Of World Requirements

London, Nov. 18.

The Minister for Food, Mr John Strachey said to-day that the United States alone had bumper wheat supplies and that transportation bottlenecks would hamper distribution which appeared to be the only partial solution to alleviation of the world's hunger.

The shortage of railroad cars and grain bearing ships probably would prevent America from exporting more than 400,000,000 bushels of the current crop which it has earmarked as domestic surplus, Strachey said.

The Minister conceded that 400,000,000 bushels was a "vast amount" but deduced that since it was the same as last year's figure "we are no better off."

Adding to the headache of boosting American exports, the Food Minister said, was the absence in the United States of "controls" which would enable the Government to squeeze out additional wheat for breadless Europe.

But even if every grain of American wheat were channelled to famine-ridden areas, Strachey said, it still would not be enough. He said, however, that if the transport problem could be licked the "position both here and in Europe would be eased."

Reducing the problem to the simplest terms, Britain's Food Chief declared that world wheat stocks were far short of requirements.

Mr Strachey said Canada was "seriously behind with her de-

EXPLOSION AT OIL REFINERY

Budapest, Nov. 18.

The Miklos oil refinery, the largest and best equipped in Hungary, was demolished by an explosion to-day.

The blast killed four and wounded nine with the possibility of a heavier toll when firemen can approach the blaze.

It is believed the explosion was caused by gasoline vapour in the tanks. The destruction of the refinery will be a severe blow to Hungarian production from which the Red Army takes a share.—United Press.

Complicating the Canadian supply problem was the fact that carryover stocks were drawn upon so heavily last year to meet world demands that no wheat was waiting in the Atlantic ports when this year's harvest came, Strachey said. He pointed out that the Great Lakes would be freezing over "at any moment" which again would intensify the problem of shipment to ocean ports.

Britain, Mr Strachey said, would buy "every ton of wheat the American Government is willing to sell us up to our full requirements."

The Food Minister, in answer to a question, said that at present he could see no immediate prospect of rescinding bread rationing. In Britain had reiterated his pledge to remove the much criticised regulation at the "very first moment that it is safe to do so."

The Daily Mail reported, meanwhile, that the Russians had begun sending large shipments of food for the British zone of Germany. The paper said grain and potatoes were coming in through the German Baltic ports in exchange for steel which was to be sent to the Soviet Union by rail.—United Press.

side of the frontier warning Chinese not to attempt to approach the frontier if carrying arms. The signs also warned against any illicit traffic across the boundary under penalty of imprisonment.

In explanation, the dispatch said the frontier between Outer Mongolia and the North China provinces of Suiyuan and Chahar have not yet been settled. While the old boundary is being used the Mongolians have begun to take an interest in the boundary question and have brought up troops, stationing them at strategic points.—United Press.

Russia Blocks Efforts To Restrict Use Of Veto Power At UNO

New York, Nov. 18.

Russia to-day held out against the efforts of the other big Powers to restrict the veto and virtually accused them of fomenting little nation revolt within the United Nations.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr James Byrnes, countered the Soviet Foreign Minister's hint that the British, Americans, French and Chinese had encouraged Australia and Cuba to attack the veto with the charge that the veto had been abused.

Britain's Mr Ernest Bevin added at a secret meeting of the Big Five representatives at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel that his country could not put all its faith in the way the United Nations Security Council had worked so far. The French Ambassador, M. Alexandre Parodi, represented France and Ambassador Dr Wellington Koo represented China.

The five Powers agreed that the United Nations Charter could not be amended now to strip them of veto rights, but agreement ended there.

Mr Vyacheslav Molotov said that Russia used the veto only on what it considered essential matters. He declared that lack of the veto would be harmful to the United Nations.

The United States, Britain, France and China agreed they should modify the use of the veto by putting in writing when it could and when it could not be used. Mr Molotov disagreed.

Mr Bevin urged the Big Five conference that before votes were taken in the Security Council, any plan to veto should explain his reasons. Mr Byrnes supported this and said a nation should not act as a judge in its own case before the Council. Dr Koo presented his case broadly on the same lines as the British and Americans.

Mr Molotov finally asked for time to study the proposals and the meeting adjourned until 11 a.m. to-morrow.

The Big Five will meet again, probably on Tuesday, to continue the veto discussion unless Mr Molotov is obliged to go to the United Nations Assembly, where he is expected to make an important speech in the Political Committee on disarmament and the presence of troops on foreign soil.

Meanwhile, it is learned authoritatively that India will oppose any resolution which tend to obstruct veto powers of the Big Five. It is understood that the decision was reached at a private meeting over the weekend by the Indian delegation to the General Assembly.

When discussion of the controversial question is continued by the political committee, the Indian delegation will maintain that the veto is essential.—United Press and Reuter.

ENGLISH SOCCER SIDE TO MEET HOLLAND

London, Nov. 18.

The English football team to meet Holland at Huddersfield on November 27 is:

Swift (Manchester City); Scott (Arsenal) and Harwick (Middlesbrough); Wright (Wolverhampton); Franklin (Stock City) and Johnston (Blackpool); Finney (Preston); Carter (Derby); Lawton (Chelsea); Mannion (Middlesbrough) and Langton (Blackburn).

The team shows one change from that which beat Wales, Johnston playing at left half instead of Cockburn.

Despite popular opinion, the selector continues to play Finney at outside right instead of Stanley Matthews.—Reuter.

U.S. SOFT COAL MINERS BEAT DEADLINE

Washington, Nov. 18.

American soft coal miners to-day began to quit their jobs three days in advance of the deadline set by the miners' leader, Mr John L. Lewis, for a strike.

Five mines operated by the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company closed when 3,000 miners stayed away from work at these and other pits of the company.

Company officials attribute this absenteeism to Mr. Lewis's signal for a shutdown and to the opening of the bear hunting season in Pennsylvania. Meanwhile, the Department of Justice to-day announced that a temporary order has been signed by a Federal judge designed to restrain a strike of 400,000 soft coal miners called for Thursday morning.

Over 20,000 miners defied Government appeals not to hold up coal shipments for abroad by staying away from work to-day, it was disclosed in Washington to-night.

Observers here regarded the miners' defiance of Government appeals as the opening stage of a pitched battle between the Government and the United Mineworkers Union, of which Mr Lewis is the head.—Reuter.

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Tarzan's most amazing adventure as he rescues a forest beauty from men without mercy!
TARZAN TRIUMPHS
JOHN WEISSMULLER
FRANCES GIFFORD
JOHNNY SHEFFIELD
EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS
Produced by SOLLESSER Directed by WILLIAM THIELE

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ALEXANDER KNOX in
THE TRIAL OF THE WAR CRIMINALS
With Marlene Hunt - Alexander Knox - Henry Travers - Erik Rolf - A Columbia Picture
Screen Play by Lester Cole - Directed by ANDRE DE TOT - Produced by SAMUEL DISCHOFF
— COMMENCING TO-MORROW —
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"I would rather die than be forced into a Nazi Officers' Club!"
NONE SHALL ESCAPE
THE TRIAL OF THE WAR CRIMINALS
With Marlene Hunt - Alexander Knox - Henry Travers - Erik Rolf - A Columbia Picture
Screen Play by Lester Cole - Directed by ANDRE DE TOT - Produced by SAMUEL DISCHOFF
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Successful British Playwrights—

LONDON'S LONG RUNS

By H. J. UXLEN

As ONE PASSES through London's Theatreland, posters attract the eye with the words "Third Year" written across them. This means that the play has been running continuously for more than two years, night after night, twice weekly in the afternoon. Fantastic figures are often reached in the West End of London for performances with which the theatre and plays of the Continent cannot compete. This does not only apply to revues and operettas, but often to plays of high literary value which are also comprehensible and entertaining to the public at large.

Now who are the authors of such "box office attractions"? First and foremost comes to mind the name of Noel Coward, who is known far and wide throughout Britain. Without doubt this 45-year-old is one of the most successful play and filmwrights of all time. Apart from this he is a composer, actor and stage-manager and is equally successful in all spheres. His comedy "Billie Spirit" ran for over four years in the West End of London, first at the Piccadilly Theatre and then at the Duchess Theatre. It broke all records for plays.

This charming, well-balanced comedy in the best traditions of British social plays, brought entertainment and pleasure to hundreds of thousands. It has, of course, also been filmed. But "Billie Spirit" is only one of a long chain of successes to which Coward has for some time past become accustomed and which range from operettas to straight plays and more serious war pictures.

His film "In Which We Serve" was without doubt one of the most moving film depictions of war experiences, moving because of the simplicity of its theme and unpathetic rendering. The author himself plays the leading role. Among the great successes of his

straight plays the following are the most outstanding: "Private Lives", "Design for Living", "Fallen Angels", "This Happy Breed" and "Cavalcade". Most of these plays were just as successful as films.

But Coward is not alone. Young Terence Rattigan is following in his footsteps. In fact he holds a special record: for many months two of his plays were running in London in adjoining theatres while at the same time being performed at the same time on New York's Broadway.

One of these plays was "While the Sun Shines" which ran at the Globe Theatre, London, from 1943 to 1946. The other is "The Winslow Boy" which has been played in packed houses for many months at the Lyric Theatre. The play being shown in America is "Love in Idleness" or as it is known in America, "Oh Mistress Mine". It was brought to prominence in London by the famous actor and actor, Alfred Lunt, and his wife, Lynn Fontaine, and was taken by them to New York after they left England. Prior to this, Rattigan's play "Flare Path" had achieved extraordinary success.

Rattigan is the depicter of modern British society which he knows better than anyone for he belongs to it himself and in a charming way he ridicules its weaknesses and peculiarities. "Flare Path" resulted from his experiences as an officer in the Royal Air Force. In this play, which depicts the life of R.A.F. pilots at a camp in Britain during the war, Rattigan strikes his first serious note, which is particularly evident in his latest play, "The Winslow Boy", and which promises a great future for this 34-year-old author.

THIS SERIOUS SOCIAL NOTE is the basic tone underlying the plays of British playwrights. Actually he began his career as a novelist and

is still a front-ranker in this sphere to-day. Besides this, and not least of all, Priestley is a very active fighter in the political discussions of the day. It is not surprising, therefore, that during the Battle of Britain in the summer and autumn of 1940 he greatly contributed towards creating the wonderful spirit which filled Britain at that time by his broadcasts.

All his plays are successful, which is all the more surprising because in the main they deal with serious philosophical problems. Apart from this Mr Priestley is surprisingly productive. From 1942 up to the present day he has written no less than eight plays, of which "They Came to a City" and "Desert Highway" were outstanding successes. The present season, which is just beginning, includes two of his latest works, "The Inspector Calls" and "Jenny Villiers". Of his earlier successes, mention should be made first and foremost of "Dangerous Corner" and "When We Are Married", a comedy, which are repeatedly being put on again.

PRIESTLEY is internationally acknowledged and famed. Not only in Britain are his plays produced, but in America, Switzerland, Austria and Germany. He is one of the few foreign authors to have gained respect and acknowledgement in the Soviet Union. These three—Coward, Priestley and Rattigan—are worthy followers of a generation of British playwrights to which such names as Oscar Wilde, Pinero and Galsworthy belonged; and of which Somerset Maugham and the 60-year-old Bernard Shaw are still alive.

Photographing The Earth From Rockets

U.S. Navy scientists hope to obtain photographs of the earth's surface from a height of 520,000 feet—100 miles—in future V-2 Rocket tests at White Sands, New Mexico.

Encouraged by blurred pictures of the earth taken at a height of some 40 miles from a rocket fired into the "stratosphere" on October 10, scientists are working out a way to perform movie camera installation for higher and clearer photos, says United Press.

Although the last rocket fired reached a height of 102 miles, only the film recorded at 40 miles could be reproduced.

The Navy said the higher altitude photographs were blurred by vibrations from the rocket's roaring exhaust and by shock waves formed by the 3,600 miles per hour speed it attained.

Encouraged by their initial results, the scientists hope to obtain photographs from 100 miles above the earth by using extremely high speed camera shutters in future V-2 rocket tests.

Despite the rocket's 102-mile climb and fall, five of the eight cameras mounted in it were recovered. This was largely due to the fact that an explosive charge blew the war head from the rocket after it reached its peak altitude, allowing the parts to tumble down at relatively slow speeds.

British "Invasion" Stirs Ire

Britons are going back to Eire and loyal republicans don't know quite what to make of it.

They welcome the hard cash and employment accompanying the steady stream of well-to-do Britons fleeing the austerity of life in post-war England for homes there, but they can't altogether forget the days of the "trouble" in Eire which saw an even more dramatic exodus which left in its wake burned and ruined houses.

The influx of those seeking homes amid Eire's more bountiful food supply and lower income and estate taxes is still moderate but appears to be increasing steadily.

Some prominent Britons who have purchased homes in Eire recently include the builder of Westminster who has acquired a large place in Brurea, County Limerick; Sir John Austin, who is settling at Clonmore, County Meath; and Lord and Lady Deedes, who bought Castle Barnard, a big property near Birr.

The trend completely reverses that which followed setting up of the Irish Free State. Most residents of British descent then left the country with British administrative officials. The outlook of many of the new arrivals was summed up by an English purchaser of an estate who said he feared the Labour Government in Britain would increasingly "soak the rich."



Blonde 18-year old Carol Carr, singing to the British Broadcasting Corporation microphone. A sister of Dorothy Carr, Carol's first engagement was at 14 with Jack Payne. Her rise to the top has been rapid. She is already an established success as a singer with Gerald and his Orchestra, and has a large fan mail especially from British Servicemen overseas.

GRIM COMEDY IN PENANG

By F. G. A.

ALL the elements of old-fashioned comic opera are contained in an amazing tale of bluff and courage which is coming out of Malaya. It is a tale of gangsterdom and murder and extortion, rivaling anything Chicago produced in the days of "Emperor Capone."

It seems that on the island of Penang, in the Malayan group, war's end was the signal for the commencement of a gigantic racket. Here in this pleasant little land, released from the shadow of the Jap, the "Riviera of the Straits" swiftly came back to gay repose.

EUROPEANS who prospered in this country and well-off Chinese who had made their pile established themselves in smart villas and lived like leisured gentlemen. Their wants were fed by a large population of Chinese merchants, which quickly was shaken by the gangsters for a "shake-down."

The Ang Bin Hotel—"The Red Face Club"—invaded Penang and became its red terror. The merchants were forced to join it to save their lives. On a mountain top at dead of night they were led through ridiculous initiation ceremonies.

Horrible oaths of allegiance, and secrecy were exacted, and thereafter the "members" went in fear of their lives. These respectable merchant members of the Red Face Club were a "front" for the nefarious activities of the real gang, which waylaid, robbed, murdered indiscriminately. The government appeared to be either helpless or complacent.

THEN a new figure enters the stage. He is Flight-Lieut Charles Parker, R.A.F. Single-handed, without making an arrest (it was hard to prove any charge) he routed the gang and kicked it out of Penang. He had no official authority because the last concerning secret societies was still moribund since the war.

But Parker, before he did his bit in the war, had had 20 years' experience in Scotland Yard and the whole thing seemed to him a lot of unnecessary and literally idiotic nonsense. He ingratiated himself into the confidence of several of the members of the Red Face gang (it is reputed there were 60,000 of them and almost all of them unwilling members) and finally got a clue to the exact location of the gang's hide-out.

Parker had flown over it several times and observed no trace of it, so well was it camouflaged. He had even interrupted a highway "stick-up" and killed two of the Chinese thugs on a previous occasion, without getting to the central core of the gang.

This time he knew just when an indication (which was still illegal under the pre-war law) was to take place and where. With two stout partners on either hand, Parker climbed the mountain and watched the shivering novitiates crawl on their knees through the "five gates" with a headless chicken dangling in front of them, taste the blood and wine which made them "blood brothers" in the Tong, gnaw on a banana and stammer the oaths of allegiance and secrecy and learn the complicated pass words and grips and arrangements of matches on a table which were part of the recognition rites.

Five Britfishers got their evidence and the identity of the ringleaders. Parker could not prosecute them on any sufficiently serious charge to break the ring.

So he bluffed them. He went to the ringleaders and in his best Scotland Yard manner he made it plain that he meant business. They would put notices in all Malayan newspapers in every language that the Red Face Club was definitely and finally dissolved.

Or else. The alternative was that Parker, backed by four reputable citizens, would expose the whole mumbo-jumbo, indicate the exact spot where ceremonies were performed and lead "tourist" parties to the mountain top, well guarded by military police, to watch the whole silly business.

The notices appeared in the newspapers and then, because face-saving was so important to the Oriental, the Red Face Club's ringleaders folded their tents and stole away from Penang—all within 48 hours.

LONDON LETTER

(By John Hughes)

Music is a money-spinner these days. More than a million people have paid something like £200,000—at a very conservative estimate—to attend about 4,000 concerts in the past 12 months. This phenomenon has startled the musicians as much as it has astonished the people whose musical knowledge is limited to one-fingered tapping on the piano in the parlour.

I have been trying to find out why the concert has supplanted the theatre; why there are at least a dozen orchestras paying their way; why crores queue up for a place at the Proms.

There are, it would appear, two main answers: a lot of subsidiary ones. The first is the war. The blackout kept people home. They turned to the B.B.C. for entertainment, soon tired of comics, "sloppy" dance music and soon found themselves listening to the better type of music. The second answer is the "war" itself. Men liked it and asked. They found they and women in the services, too, took an interest in good music societies fostered throughout the Commands. The Music For All Club in Cairo is a good example of what I mean. Back in civilian life the liking for good music stayed with them.

Money to Spend. Secondly there is the peace. People have money to spend and not much to spend it on except entertainment. So along with the theatres and the cinemas, the concert halls are pulling in the public. Oddly enough, it is the "war" that is doing it. This is regarded as a slur on the London Philharmonic. Sir Thomas Beecham is waging with Thomas Russell, chairman of the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Revising his Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Thomas has become a series of "Sunday" concerts at Croydon, drawing something like 4,000 people a week.

Sir Thomas promises to take his orchestra around the Provinces and to give a series in London. Mr. Russell objects "particularly" to Sir Thomas's claim that he has no competition. This is regarded as a slur on the London Philharmonic. Sir Thomas has not replied, but "good-looking" blonde Lady Beecham answered, "Music is a business. Offer anybody the choice between a Rolls-Royce and a Ford and it is obvious which they will choose."

When Sir Thomas and Mr. Russell, politely if oddly handy words to the delight of wise-cracking columnists, the other, smaller orchestras are doing very nicely on the publicity that comes from the "war".

Plays Popular. The theatre is still in the money and I was told this week that no London production was taking less than £3,000 a week. A month or two back it was feared that the boom was over. The Jeremiahs have been confounded. It is still impossible to get a seat for anything from musical comedy to Shakespeare (Continued on Page 3)

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

There are many reasons for avoiding weak overcalls, but one of the unappreciated reasons is that the overcall, conscious of guilt, is apt to become OVERLY timid on later rounds of bidding. This is a typical case.

Both sides vulnerable
East-West 40 on score

NORTH		
● K 8 4	● 5 3	
● 10 8 7 5 4 2	● Q 8 2	
● A 10 8	● Q 4	
WEST		
● Q 10 9 6	● 5 3	
● 10 8 7 5 4 2	● K 6	
● A 10 8	● K 7 5	
—	● K J 10 8 7	
SOUTH		
● A J 7 3	● A Q	
● A Q	● J 6 4	
● A 5 3 2	—	

The bidding:
North: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

East didn't do well at his four-club contract! In fact, on South's inspired lead of the diamond four, to which dummy (West) played low

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS
1—Canada's national tree
2—Early N. Y. fur
3—Wreath
4—Ornate
5—Dish
6—Famous racecourse in England
7—Tavern
8—Dull
9—Coin of India
10—Linen socks
11—Clawing cat
12—Tuna
13—Tail
14—Wood used in ships

DOWN
15—Happy
16—One who rules
17—Pursue
18—Turkish title
19—Trade
20—Mocked
21—A number
22—They used in rope
23—Thoughts
24—Put in earth
25—Enclosure (abbr.)
26—Late
27—One who clinches
28—Taverns (abbr.)
29—Where student sleep
30—Musical horns for bass
31—Beneath
32—Strain of
33—Mr. Bevin
34—Band
35—Lyric poem
36—Official of
37—Starry tellers
38—Star in Cygnus
39—Worse
40—Dignified
41—End
42—Story tellers
43—Star in Cygnus
44—Worse
45—Toward
46—Correlative of
47—Silent
48—Fronson

NANCY Among the Greats

SLUGGO IS GETTING SO CONCEITED SINCE HE BECAME A COMPOSER

MODELING CLAY

By Ernie Bushmiller

MUSEUM 9-5

SLUGGO

CHOPIN STRAUSS

